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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Augusta Age.
THE POPULAR VOTE.

A TABLE of the votes of the people in the
several States for Electors of President and
Vice President, as ascertained by the official
returns, adding thereto the votes, or the major-
ities of votes, rejected on account of informali-
ties in the returns.

State	Van Buren	Adams	White	Wade	Un- determined
Maine	29,600	—	—	—	15,288
N. Hampshire	18,722	6,228	—	—	—
Vermont	14,030	20,690	—	—	—
Massachusetts	33,207	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	2,965	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	10,409	18,745	—	—	—
New York	166,816	138,548	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	91,879	87,116	—	—	—
Delaware	1,162	4,734	—	—	—
New Jersey	26,517	26,392	—	—	—
Maryland	22,565	25,532	—	—	—
Kentucky	33,243	36,956	—	—	—
Ohio	86,943	105,405	—	—	—
Total	653,284	470,661	000,000	43,809	15,288

Van Buren's majority, thus far, over all op-
position 23,275!

New York, Rhode Island, and Ohio.—We
publish to day the official canvass of the Elec-
toral votes in these three States.

Kentucky.—Official returns from all the
counties give Harrison and Granger 36,956,
Van Buren and Johnson 33,843. Majority 3,
613.

North Carolina.—A letter from Raleigh N.
C., to the Wilmington Advertiser, states, that
the official returns have been received from all
the counties, and the majority for the Van Bu-
ren Electors is 3,286!

Georgia.—Official returns are published in
the Augusta Constitutionalist, from 82 counties,
which give to the highest Van Buren candidate
for Elector, 20,986—to the highest White do.
24,055. White majority 3,069. Eight coun-
ties to be heard from, which gave in October
last, a net Van Buren majority of 1,256. The
State has therefore gone for White by between
one and two thousand majority.

The Constitutionalists says:—
"Enough has been ascertained to render it
certain that the Anti Van Buren ticket has suc-
ceeded. This state of things has been brought
about by the lukewarmness of the friends
of the Union party, as the returns will show."

Tennessee.—Fifty counties give White 32,
630. Van Buren 24,080. White's majority
in the State will probably exceed 5,000.

Mississippi.—The Journal of Commerce
publishes returns from 31 counties, partial and
reported, which give the following result:—
White 6,242. Van Buren 5,299. Present
majority for White 947. The same counties
gave a year ago for Runnels, (V. B.) 4,190,
and for Lynch, (Opp.) 5,340. Van Buren
gain 223. Twenty-four counties to be heard
from. Lynch's majority in the State was 426.
The Journal of Commerce says, the result is
"very uncertain." We incline to the opinion
that Van Buren has the State.

Illinois.—38 counties give Van Buren 3,276.
Opposition 2,281. Democratic majority thus
far, 995. But a very small vote thrown.
The remaining 21 counties gave in August
last, a Van Buren majority of about 4,000
votes.

Michigan.—A letter to the editors of the
Globe, from Detroit, states the Van Buren ma-
jority in Michigan at 3,000.

Louisiana.—The New Orleans Bulletin, (op-
position), publishes official returns from all the
Parishes in the State, except Concordia, which
gave Mr. Van Buren 319 majority. The same
is asserted by the other New Orleans papers.
Per contra, we have the following. We do not
however, give it any credence:—

From the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 25th.

Louisiana.—The Hon. Rice Garland, mem-
ber of Congress from Louisiana, arrived in town
last evening and brought intelligence that Lou-
isiana had given a majority of her votes for the
White Electoral Ticket. He brought the official
returns of all the Parishes in the State ex-
cept one—Concordia—and the unofficial re-
turns from that.

Alabama.—A letter from a white whig, dated
Tuscaloosa, Nov. 21, says:—

"I am sorry to inform you that our State has
gone for Van Buren by a majority of more than
five thousand, as near as we can judge, as all the
returns have not come in."

A splendid carriage, manufactured by Thayer,
of Amherst, Mass. for President Jackson,
was destroyed by fire on its way to Washington
a few days since—a spark from a locomotive
having caught the tarpaulin with which it was
covered.

Warning.—The death of Mr. Clark, which
is announced under the obituary head, should
prove a warning to all those who have or wish
to have India Ink inserted in the skin, by tattoo-
ing. A month or six weeks ago, Mr. Clark
submitted to an operation of that kind, wishing
to have his name cut on his arm. Inflammation
ensued after the ink had been inserted, attend-
ed with most violent pain. It was soon found
necessary to call in a physician. Medical skill
proved of no avail. The pain and inflammation
increased, until about two weeks ago, when he
justified the belief that he would eventually re-
cover. The appearance of returning health was
deceptive. In two or three days the pain and
inflammation returned with increased vigor, and
on Tuesday morning he died. A part from the
very bad taste of having your arm and breast
stained with India ink, or any other paint, and
the deformity it produces, the great danger of
undergoing such an operation, should deter ev-
ery one from submitting to it. Parents cannot
too deeply impress the danger of it on the minds
of their children.

The way of the sheep-stealers is hard.—A
young thief, named J. Alverson, died in our
county jail yesterday morning, a victim of his
own evil propensities. It is supposed that Al-
verson had stolen from different farmers in this
county, no less than one hundred sheep, since
the first of February. On Sunday night, he
visited a pasture in Hartwich, in which were a
flock of about one hundred and twenty sheep,
owned by Mr. Philip Lawson. During the last
week, a brother of Mr. Lawson, had with him
a large bull-dog, which he valued very highly.
It appears that the dog must have been attracted
to the pasture, during the night, which is a
half a mile distant from Mr. L's dwelling, by
the disturbance made by the thief. In the
morning, the dog being absent, Mr. Lawson felt
somewhat anxious; and it was 9 o'clock before
the faithful animal was discovered. He was
found by a lad in Mr. L's employ, lying beside
the insensible body of Alverson, and beside him
also lay a fine fat wether, with his legs tied.
Alverson was so badly bitten in his struggle with
the dog, that he died of his wounds soon after
being given into custody. The dog had bitten
through his wrist, and through one of his hands;
and he had a severe bite on the back of the
neck, which it is supposed caused his death.
—*Osage Observer.*

Extract from a letter to the editor of the Boston Post,
dated Washington city, Nov. 30th, 1836.
daddy improved, and he will be about again in
a few days. Indeed, he was in his office and at
work day before yesterday.

You may whisper in the ear of the Atlas that
Mr. Van Buren is elected.—Missouri, Arkansas,
Louisiana and Alabama have voted for him,
and there is but little doubt, if any, of Illi-
nois.

The Vice President is here, and in excellent
health and spirits.
It is supposed that for the fashionable world,
Washington will not this winter furnish its us-
ual attractions. The President, from the state
of his health, cannot give many entertainments.
The Vice President has just buried a brother,
and will not of course engage in the fashionable
parties of the winter. Gov. Cass's family are
gone. There seems to be nobody left to make
up the parties for this session but Mrs. Forsyth
and Mrs. Woodbury. They will, undoubtedly,
do their share of the agreeable, as they always
have done.

The daughter of Lord Byron is expected
here this winter, I learn.

A demon in human shape.—The Memphis
(Tenn.) Enquirer, of Nov. 11th, says:—

A negro was brought through our town a day
or two since, in chains, by an Arkansas Sheriff,
for having murdered in Hot Spring county, Ark.
about three weeks since, five individuals, his
master, another white man, and three negroes
and burned their bodies. The infuriated demon,
(we know no more appropriate term) was
assisted by another negro, whom he killed by
knocking him in the head when retreating from
the scene of their hellish iniquity, that none
could tell the horrid tale. He confesses the
crime. Mr. Thomas H. Huskey was the un-
fortunate master, who was emigrating to Ark-
ansas from this county. The wretch will most
assuredly expiate his diabolical infamy in the
flames. We raise our voice against such
punishment, notwithstanding the monstrous
crime.

Michigan.—It is now ascertained that the
late Convention, elected by a small minority of
the people, (the mass not coming out at the
polls), did not represent truly the will of the
State in refusing to take for it a rank as a State
in the Union, under the late act of Congress.
The question arising on the act of admission,
was again canvassed in the election of a Gen-
eral Assembly, and an overwhelming majority of
the whole people drawn out in favor of it.—This
has produced another inquiry, whether the peo-
ple can now, through another convention, give
the assent required by the act of Congress.—
—*Globe.*

The following extract from the N. Y.
Courier and Enquirer furnishes the names of
the unfortunate individuals who were drowned,
by the shipwreck of the Bristol, so far as has
yet been ascertained:—

The names of the cabin passengers are Mrs.
Hogan, widow of the late Michael Hogan, Esq.,
of this city, and her daughters, Mrs. Donnelly
and Miss Hogan, and the husband of the for-
mer. Two Mr. Charlton's of Bristol, England,
who likewise perished, and Mr. Bursall.

The number of steerage passengers saved
cannot be exactly ascertained, as many of them
as they landed. Captain McKean estimates,
however, the number who have perished at be-
tween sixty and seventy.

Of the crew, two sailors, two stewards, and
one cabin boy were drowned. One of the stew-
ards jumped overboard and attempted to swim
ashore, but failed in the attempt.

The following are the names of all the steer-
age passengers whom it is positively known are
drowned:—Mrs. Andrews, son and three daugh-
ters; Mrs. White and family; Mr. Braham
and Shields; Mr. Bailiff; Mr. Burke and sis-
ter; Mrs. Lacy; Mr. Graham and nephew;
Mr. Wise; Mrs. Pessely and child; Mrs.
Mackaumont; 3 girls and one boy.

Ludicrous instance of fanaticism.—A barber
took his sign, on which was painted, curls, po-
matum, curling tongs, &c., to an over scrup-
ulous blacksmith, to have books put on, to hang
it up by. After calling several times for his
sign, the barber grew impatient, and desired
him, if he intended to do the job, to do it at
once, as he was tired of waiting for it. After
some hesitation and awful looks, the conscien-
tious smith told him he did feel easy to touch
his sign, as it had vanity painted on it.

Barber.—Don't be making fun, Mr. II. I
want my sign; so let me have it done by to-
morrow.

Smith.—Verily, I am not easy to do it, and
thereby promote folly. Thou must take thy
sign home.

Barber.—(After a pause of breathless sus-
pense, and eyes staring with wonder at the
smith,) what a black muzzled fool!
We say, and most cordially, aye.

A colored man has recently died of hydro-
phobia in Hartford, Conn., having been bitten
by a rapid dog belonging to his master. The
Hartford Patriot says that several other persons
have been bitten. They were bitten by the same dog
and about the same time as the negro, and are
now suffering with their families, all the dread-
ful alarm and consternation consequent upon
the apprehensions of being similarly attacked.

AN INDIAN COOK.—Sir George N—t, a
General Officer, many years of whose life had
been spent in both Indies, had once in his es-
tablishment a black cook, an admirable artist,
who could not, among other things, be equalled
in the composition of stuffing a turkey. One
day Sir George gave a dinner—it was, we be-
lieve, in the East Indies—and a dinner as usual,
graced his table. "The bird is fine," said
the guests, "but we may presume to remark it,
the forcemeat is not so delicate and good as
usual."—"And I can tell you the reason why,"
replied Sir George; "My famous old cook is
dead, and the fellow who supplies his place has,
unfortunately no teeth: for my dear friends,
you must know that the far famed, delicious
force meat of my late lamented chef de cuisine
obtained its perfectibility by being always
minced in his mouth."

An Election in Texas.—The following is an
extract from a little book recently published, en-
titled "A Visit to Texas."

"An election was held there about the time
of our visit to Anahuac, at which settlers from
a great extent of the surrounding country as-
sembled, all, or nearly all, North Americans.
It was held on the Sabbath—according to the
common custom in Mexico. The polls were
opened in Spanish and English, and tellers hav-
ing been appointed the voting went on. One
old man of ninety had come on horseback a-
bout sixty miles. This "republican" meeting
was held in a small log building just erected for
a Court House; in the rear of which was a
cart backed up on the prairie with a barrel of
whiskey in it, furnished with a spigot, and free
to all! An Alcald, who was elected in an-
other place, I was informed was one of my own
countrymen, and had fled from the United States
for murder!"

Caution to Railroad Travellers.—We learn
from the New Bedford Mercury that a young
gentleman named Wilber, student of Yale Col-
lege, severely injured on Thursday last, while
passing in the railroad cars from Boston to
Providence, in consequence of carelessly plac-
ing his head out side of the car while crossing
a bridge in Canton. The back of his head
struck the railing of the bridge with great force,
which rendered him senseless, and it is consid-
ered doubtful whether he will recover.

Transcript.

The water mark on paper. It is commonly
known that paper—writing paper particularly—
generally bears what is called a water-mark,
which is distinctly visible when the sheet is held
between the eye and the light. This mark is
sometimes the name, or the initials of the name
of the manufacturer, or some device, with the
date of the year when the paper was made.—
To the *Inno Dominum* mark, much importance
has been attached in Courts of Justice in Eng-
land especially as "documentary links" in the
chain of circumstantial evidence. A recent writ-
er on this subject in a London paper, relates
several of many instances of judicial decisions,
founded on this mark. In the year 1822, the
immediate relatives of a T. Taylor, of Hud-
dersfield, contested the will of the testator, by
which his property was bequeathed to some dis-
tant branches of the family. Affidavits were
put in that at the near approach of death, but
he made a laconic will on a sheet of 'foolscap,'
Judge Stowell, regretted that he was obliged to
deny the correctness of the depositions of the
subscribing witnesses to the will and testament
of the defunct gentleman, because the testator,
who was said to have made the will, 'revoking
all others,' subscribed it in the middle of No-
vember, 1820, whereas the very sheet of paper
bore the water-mark of 1821!

During the time that Sergeant Rammington
presided in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Moses
Marcus applied for his discharge. As a London
Agent to several foreign houses, he, in the latter
end of 1830, became the consignee of consid-
erable property, and speedily became an inmate
of the Fleet. In order to prove the manner in
which he had disposed of the consigners' prop-
erty during the last three months of the prece-
ding year he put in a book, and swore posi-
tively that the entries were made on the day
therein stated. The sergeant took a transpa-
rent view of one of the leaves of the ledger,
which indignantly hurled to the floor of the
court, observing, 'Your petition is dismissed;
for the paper was made in the year after the
entries bear date.'—*Bost. Trans.*

The ladies at work again.—The ladies to-
wards the North have established anti-chewing
tobacco societies. One of the rules of the sis-
terhood is, that if it can be proved that any
forthwith to be expelled. The editor of the
Washington Mirror wonders how many mem-
bers there will be at the end of a twelve month.
—*Washington Mirror.*

An Anti-Graham Horse. There is a horse
in Brussels, which eats with true gusto raw meat
of various kinds—but he is particularly fond of
raw mutton. He on one occasion escaped from
his stall and devoured two shoulders of
mutton suspended before a butcher's stall. Dr.
Graham has often appealed to his particular
friends, the beasts of the field, as living proofs
of the advantages of his system. It seems
there is one horse, and a knowing one, not on
his side.

TO MAKE BOOTS AND SHOES WATER PROOF.
There is no propriety in making boots to weigh
20 weight, in order to keep out the cold and
water. A man cannot get about very fast with
such a load on his feet. It is better to have a
sole of moderate thickness and a low heel, and
when these are worn out have another put on.
But the sole, as well as the upper leather,
should be well saturated with some substance
which is impervious to water; and this should be
well worked into all the seams. This is a mat-
ter of great importance to all in our climate.—
People who are most of the time in doors, can
put on India rubber overshoes when they go
out: but these will not answer for farmers and
others to knock about in. They should have
water tight boots: and we believe we can tell
how to make them so. On buying a pair of
new boots, get a pint or less of Seneca oil, put
it in a suitable vessel and cut up a piece of India
rubber into small shreds (an old over shoe will
answer.) The India rubber must be dissolved
in the oil. There are perhaps other kinds of
oil which will dissolve the rubber, but Seneca
oil is the best. Let the vessel containing it be
put in some warm place and heated and stirred
frequently. It will not be perfectly dissolved
perhaps for ten days or a fortnight. When it
is so, warm it, and have the boot also perfectly
dry: rub it on by the fire and work it into both
sole and upper leather, and particularly into all
the seams—make a regular evening's job of it:
then let the boots stand a few days, when they
will not only be found impervious to water, but
they will wear twice as long as boots not sat-
urated with any similar substance.
The sole of a boot, unless filled with some
elastious substance, will in wet weather, take

up water like a sponge, and hold it to the bot-
tom of the foot. If the sole is very thick it
will only take up the more water and hold it the
longer. But if the leather is made water tight,
the boot need not be very thick and heavy.—
To guard against extreme cold and long ex-
posure it would be well to wear a large boot
and two pair of stockings, or a sock with a foot-
ing over it. All persons, male and female,
are out much in the cold should have thick
woollen drawers and stout pantaloons. The legs
need nearly as much covering as the body.—
They do not usually get half so much.

Our health and comfort both depend very
much upon our clothing—much more than
people generally imagine. In winter our cloth-
ing should be warm, and loose at all times.—
By looseness we do not mean pantaloons with
legs wide enough to admit a small snow storm
within them, but clothing so loose as not to
press upon or cramp any part of the body.—
—*Kennebec Journal.*

A new book with the above title has been
laid upon our table. It is by ROSWELL C.
SMITH, already favorably known to the com-
munity by his Arithmetic and English Gram-
mar. We are aware that the continual change
that has been made in our school books for a
few years past, has been somewhat expensive
to parents and teachers. In some respects
these changes have not been of any benefit, but
in others they have been beneficial beyond cal-
culation. In the department of arithmetic and
geography the latter remark is peculiarly ap-
plicable. The plan of combining an Atlas or
book of maps with the Geography, thereby de-
nigrating the country, and spreading it before
the pupil, was a happy idea, and the practice
of it has at once made study easy and delight-
ful.

But many deficiencies have been experi-
enced in the treatises heretofore offered. These
deficiencies have been obviated in a great mea-
sure by Mr. Smith. The Atlas is the best one
of the kind we know of. Indeed the work is
nearly as well calculated for reference in the
counting room or office, as it is for the scholar.

In a country like ours, where the march
of improvement is so rapid—where railroads, con-
necting the most distant parts are the works of
a little time, and towns and villages and even
cities spring up to day, where there was naught
but wilderness yesterday, a geography and at-
las is wanted, describing the country as nearly
able by boats, sloops, ships or steamboats are ex-
pressed by a very neat and simple method.

In the introduction he has begun at the be-
ginning, by commencing with the most obvious
and simple questions, and not plunge the young
mind into the very depths of both Geography
and Astronomy as some authors have. Defini-
tions of words—and derivations of the names
of places, with the mode of pronouncing them,
are interspersed in almost every page; and this
is a great aid to the pupil. We should be hap-
py to find it introduced into our schools and A-
cademies generally.—*Maine Farmer.*

You don't say so.—It is understood the Tex-
an Congress are willing to negotiate for her ad-
mission into the Union on the following terms:
1st. The continuation of slavery.—2d A
guarantee not to settle Indians in their territory.
—3. Full and equal privileges with all the oth-
er States. For which consideration they will
surrender all their unoccupied territory to the
general government, after the payment of all
claims against their republic.

We have territory enough already—more
than we can take care of—and if we had not,
the acquisition of Texas would be a curse up-
on the country which years of abandoned na-
tional wickedness could hardly deserve.

THE END OF VICE.—The Right Honorable
William Long Pole Wellesley, son of Lord
Maryborough, and nephew to the Marquis of
Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord
Cowley, married a daughter of Sir Edward
Tyne Long, and had with her three hundred
thousand pounds in money, and estates of sixty
and broke her heart; and was interdicted by
Lord Chancellor Eldon from his paternal rights,
to play at a game called "Boll and Tommy."—
He seduced the beautiful wife of a Mr. Bligh,
one of the Darnley family, got her divorced
from her husband, married her, and—her fate
may be learned by the following paragraph
from a London paper.—"The paragraph which
appeared in several journals some time back
relative to the death of Hon. Mrs. Long Wel-
lesley, were wholly without foundation. This un-
fortunate lady still exists, which is as much as
can be said of her, in Paris where she is in a
state of poverty almost bordering upon desti-
tution, and expecting momentarily to be thrown
into Clitchey for the trifling debts she had been
forced to contract to save her from starvation.

An old lady lately died with the lock jaw,
occasioned by 'talking scandal' for twelve
hours, without one minutes cessation! Poor
thing.

